THE BRIDGEPORT POLICE ISSUE AN OF-FICIAL STATEMENT.

EVIDENCE POINTS STRONGLY TOWARD DR. NANCY GUILFORD AND HER SON AND DAUGHTER

-HARRY OXLEY RESPONSIBLE. Bridgeport, Sept. 24.-The veil of mystery which closed down on the tragedy of Yellow Mill Pond on the day when the supposed victim-Marion Grace Perkins, came back to her home alive and well, and which has since lifted a little. day by day, was this morning pulled strongly ide by the superintendent of the Bridgeport police, who made an official statement, positive in character and startling in its details. The statement shows that the police are in possession of practically all the facts in the case, and have arrested several of the chief actors in the crime. The statement as officially given out by Superintendent Birmingham is as follows:

We know that Harry Oxley was responsible for Emma Gill's condition, and that he arranged with Nancy Guilford to perform an abortion on the girl. We know the Gill girl came to Bridgeport. We know she died in Nancy Guilford's house. We know that the date of her death was two weeks ago to-night. The body was cut up in that house the next day. It was cut up in the bathtub.

"We know that on the Sunday night after the hody was cut up Mrs. Guilford hired a team at a livery stable. We know that the head and legs were placed in that carriage. I am convinced that Harry Guilford, Mrs. Guilford's son, on his bicycle led the way, while Mrs. Guilford followed in the carriage. I am convinced that he rode direct to the Bishop-ave, cut. There the stones that weighted the packages were secured. From the cut I am convinced that Harry Guilford the way to the Sea View-ave, bridge. He rode George Shelton, who acts the waiter. across the bridge and back to see if the coast was clear, and then signalled to his mother to drive on the bridge. Mrs. Guilford drove on the bridge and up to the place where her son was

"I am convinced that Harry Guilford then lifted the packages from the carriage and threw them into the pond. The same procedure was repeated the next night, when the trunk was disposed of in the same way.

"We knew that Eudora Guilford, Mrs. Guilford's daughter, who was arrested in Wellsburg. N. Y., this morning, assisted her mother in disposing of the body.

"I searched the Gullford house myself. I cannot tell you of the evidence I found there. In the furnace in the cellar I found the heel of a voman's shoe, the skeleton of a woman's pocketand other things. The stones which weighted the packages were our starting point. One of the first steps we took was to ascertain ff a livery team had been used on Sunday night. found in that carriage some fragments of stone just like the stones used as weights. On the carpet at the rear of the seat in the carriage we found spots which looked like blood. Tha buggy had been sent by the livery-stable keepe to Nancy Guilford's house on both of the night in question. The case is sufficiently advanced to warrant my making this statement public. Harry Oxley is the man we want. Howard Guernsey is not guilty. He was Oxley's friend and confidant. He made the mistake of not telling what he knew."

The colored woman, Mrs. Rosa Drayton, and her daughter, Clara, who were arrested last night, Superintendent Birmingham says, will prove important witnesses. According to the superintendent, one of these colored women went to Southington after the finding of the body and saw Harry Oxley. Nancy Guilford

sent her on the errand, said the superintendent, This morning Harry Guilford was arraigned in the City Court before Judge Carroll on a charge alleging an attempt to procure an abortion on Emma Gill. The arraignment was merely formal, and was continued for one week, and

formal, and was continued for one week, and the prisoner was committed to jail without ball.

Walter C. Foster was also arraigned before Judge Carroll on a similar charge. Foster, however, was discharged upon the recommendation of the Prosecuting Attorney. After his release Foster said he knew absolutely nothing of Emma Gill's death. He said he had seen a status of the add girl's face, and to him it. picture of the dead girl's face, and to him it did not look like her. He said that last week Saturday he wrote to her at Southington, and that probably the letter is still there. Foster left the city on the first train after his release.

One Pinkerton detective employed by the State is at work locally on the case. Three Pinkerton detectives employed by the State are working in New-York State. The arrest of Nancy Guilin New-York State. The arrest of Nancy Guil-ford is the only thing now desired by the au-thorities.

-day Superintendent Birmingham supplemented his previous statement with the following announcement: "I am positive that Nancy Guilford is not now in Europe, and am pretty sure she is at the present time within twenty miles of Wellsburg, N. Y."

Up to this afternoon the following persons have been arrested for complicity in the case:
Harry Oxley and Howard Guernson of Ston.

Harry Oxley and Howard Guernsey, of Stonington, Conn. Guernsey was released from custody early this afternoon on bonds of \$500, which were furnished by his father, Herman

Guernsey.

Harry and Eudora Guilford, son and daughter of Dr. Nancy Guilford, of Bridgeport.

Mrs. Rosa Drayton and her daughter, Clara, colored servants in the Guilford household.

Walter C. Foster, a former sweetheart of the dead girl, arrested and since discharged.

Eudora Guilford, the daughter of Dr. Nancy Guilford, was arrested at 2 o'clock this morning at the residence of her uncle. Stephen Brown, in Wellsburg, six miles from Elmira. She was not taken to the village jail, but was allowed to remain at her uncle's home under the guard of a constable.

## FORDHAM COLLEGE.

At a mass-meeting of the students of Senior Hall, held on Friday morning, the following officers were elected for this term: Billiard-room, president, John F. Joyce, '00; vice-president, Charles Wade, '60; recording secretary, Edwin Fassett, '02; corresponding secretary, Richard Tracy, '01; treas-urer, Henry P. Downs, '00. The following censors have been chosen; James O'Neil, '60; John Flani gan, '69; Frank Murphy, '60; Thomas McCormick, '61, and Edward Mitchell, '62; reading-room, president, James Kilroe, '00; vice-president, Michael Larkin, '60; secretary, David Donovan, '01; treasurer, John Sullivan, '02; librarian, James A. Tracy,

team Frank Murphy, '09, of Tarrytown, was unani-mously elected captain for this year. James Gearey, who has been playing with the Buffalo team in the Eastern League, arrived at the college on Tuesday, and will coach the 'Varsity baseball team till cold weather sets in. Intense ex citement was caused among the students over the sadden ending of the game with the Suburbans on Saturday last. The game was called by Mr. Mat-thews, the umpire, on account of darkness. After the Suburbans had had their half of the ninth inthe Suburbans had had their half of the ninth inning the Fordhams came to the bat; one man was
put out on an infield hit and two men were on
bases and a heavy batter at the bat when the game
was called. The general opinion of the students
was that the umpire would have been justified in
calling the game in the seventh inning, but he certainly was wrong in calling it when he did.
Manager John G. McGowan, '90, of the Football
Association, called the candidates together on
Wednesday for the purpose of electing a captain.
Maurice O'Gorman, '00, was unanimously elected
to that office.

The Rev. Patrick J. Casey, S. J., professor of the freshman class, has been appointed professor of elocution for the senior and junior classes.

The Rev. James P. Fagan, who was vice-president of St. Francis Xavier College, in this city, last year, has been chosen to the president's chair of St. John's Debating Society, and also of the Historical Society.

It is uncertain when drill will be begun, as no officer has yet been detailed by the Government. Captain Frank H. Edmunds, ist Infantry. United States Army, who has been stationed here for the last three years, has been promoted to the rank of major, and is at present in New-Orleans, La.

## GALE ON NEW-ENGLAND COAST. Boston, Sept. 24.-A northeasterly gale, accom-

by rain, which began late last night, continued all day to-day along the New-England Considerable damage was done to shipping. and reports received in the course of the day state that a number of vessels went ashore. No loss of life, however, has been reported.

Wood's Hole, Mass., Sept. 24.—The lumber schooner E. J. Hamilton, from Gardiner, Me., for New-York, is reported ashore on Hedge Fence Shoal, and it is feared she will be lost in the terrific gale which is sweeping the shore.

MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED. WHAT JUSTICE TRUAX HAS TO SAY.

A CAUSTIC REPLY TO JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT'S CHARGES.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Cunard Line steamer Lucania were Justice Charles H. Truax, of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. They have been abroad for two months. Truax. When Justice Truax left the Cunard Line pler yes terday newspaper clippings were shown to him containing the report of the recent meeting of the Bar Association at which it is alleged that John Brooks Leavitt said that one Judge on the Supreme Court ch was counsel for a surety company, Mr. Leavitt was asked to name the Judge he reolled, "Judge Truax."

After reading the account of this meeting and Mr. eavitt's explanation of what actually occurred Leavitt's explanation of what actually occurred Judge Truax turned to the reporters present and said, "Who is this man Leavitt?" Then he smiled and answered the question himself, saying: "Oh. yes, I know him now—John Brooks Leavitt. He appeared before me once. Get the papers in the action of Chase against Leavitt, and you will find what his father swore against him. Then after a slight pause the Judge said: "When a little dog bites you, you simply kick him. How does he know that I am counsel for a surety company? Have I ever appeared before him or said I was anything of the kind? The story is ridiculous, and that is all I will say at present." Justice Truax declined to say anything about the case of Chase against Leavitt further than the foregoing reference to it.

## A DAY'S WORK IN GASTRONOMY.

HOW AN ENGLISH ACTOR STRUGGLED WITH EIGHT MEALS IN FIFTEEN HOURS-AND HOW ANOTHER ENGLISH

ACTOR GOT SQUARE.

There are two unfortunate cases among the English actors who are playing "A Brace of Partridges" case of indigestion and the other is an obstinate afflicts H. Reeves-Smith, who plays the title partlook exactly alike-while the victim of the latter is

this: A few days ago Mr. Reeves-Smith, it seems, played some sort of practical joke on Mr. Shelton This was in questionable taste, because a practical at all, but that has nothing to do with the story. Neither has the exact nature of the joke anything to do with it. But the vow which Mr. Shelton regisistered before witnesses to get even, if it took rest of the season, has everything to do with it. Those who have seen the farce will remember th

Reeves-Smith eats a breakfast which was prethe breakfast has to be got ready again, and this time it is eaten by Arthur, also played by which actors do not like, for it is usually at incor In this case the breakfast end The fish is scarcely seen by the nudience and it is hard to tell whether it is eaten or not

rather late, as actors are justified in doing, and ata large breakfast at about 10 o'clock. London, who had just got into town on the Lucania. othing would suit Mr. Reeves-Smith but that his friend should take luncheon with him. theatre where I am playing. I wear my street dress on the stage, so we can sit at the table till almost the very minute for the curtain to rise on

thoughtlessly provided a long and large luncheon made his friend eat a good deal, ate a good dea himself, and got to the theatre a few minutes ahead of time. The first person whom he met was Mr. Shelton. "I say," he said, "Shelton, old man, I Shelton. just met So-and-So (naming the friend, whom She ton also knew), and I had luncheon with him.

left him. He asked after you." 'Dear me," said Shelton, "I should like to see the

That was all he said, but he thought a go more. One thing he thought was: "This is my He called a boy and sent him in haste across to the Hoffman House restaurant with an breakfast and put it on the table on the stage did not consist entirely of the bidden fish. The When Mr. Reeves-Smith sat down at it. He did not think at first that it concerned him especially, and began pecking at the fish, as usual. Then the fearful thought came to him that in a few

the table he was surprised to see so much food on it. He did not think at first that it concerned him especially, and began pecking at the fish, as usual. Then the fearful thought came to him that in a few minutes he would have to say: "Then this is Arthur's breakfast, for I don't say: "Then this is Arthur's breakfast that I have easy of it left." He could not go on with his part beat, and almost succeeded, and the minutes later he was aghast to see Mr. Sheotorical in his second breakfast, just like it was active to the substitution of two his, fait, split mufflins for the tousit. Again he made an effort to damage the food enough for the requirements of art.

After the matinee and before the evening performance, as Mr. Shelton well knew, Mr. Reevessmith had an engagemnt to dine with some of the English cricket players who are in town. He fered it is not needful here to the minesees here in the fered it is not needful here. He made an engagement, and the minesees here in the fered it is not needful here to the minesees shelton, keeping studiously at the remorseless Shelton, keeping studiously at the remorseless Shelton, keeping studiously at the remorseless Shelton at the stage, compelled him to eat two more breakfast he aver on his day's work.

The play the two actors had to meet, though neither of them spoke for a time, for they had an engagement together. It was a supper to which some members of the Lambe had invited them, with the promise that they should have some face and characteristic American dish in the ference of the stage of the stage of the seed of th

CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP FOR PORTO RICO.

CARDINAL GIBBONS SAYS THAT HE WILL BE APPOINTED BY A COUNCIL.

Baltimore, Sept. 24 (Special).—Cardinal Gibbons in speaking to-day of the future government of the Roman Catholic Church in Porto Rico, said that it was probable that it would be under the direction of an archbishop, who might be apdirection of an archbishop, who might be appointed from the American hierarchy. He did not think that a new cardinal would be created for the Church on the island. The archbishop to be appointed would be selected by a council of bishops and archbishops, to be held in the United States. The greater proportion of the population of Porto Rico, continued the Cardinal, were members of the Catholic Church, but as to whether he as Cardinal in the United States would have a voice in the Church government he was at present unable to Church government he was at present unable to Say. From other Catholic sources, however, it is say. From other Catholic sources, however, it is church in America, will have much to do with shaping the policy of the government of his Church in both Porto Rico and Cuba.

MISS KING COMES BACK.

MARRIED TO S. L. CHAMBERLAIN AT ONCE AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

HAD GONE AWAY BECAUSE SHE FEARED SHE MIGHT HAVE TO MARRY A MAN SHE DID NOT

solemnized at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday even-ing. This is the culminating incident in one of the most remarkable disappearance cases that has conted the police and detective force in years. Miss King is the daughter of Frederick King, a

retired wholesale grocer of No. 17 West One-hudred-and-twenty-seventh-st., and the sister of William F. King, the president of the Merchants Association. Two weeks ago, on the afternoon of September II, accompanied by her maid, Alma Lindstrom, she went to Coney Island. The same evening the maid reported to the police that her mistress had been drowned. She said that they had engaged bathhouses at Balmer's bathing pavillon at 2 o'clock, and that after Miss King had put on her suit and gone to the beach she lost sight of her and never saw her again. The maid later made several conflicting state

ments, among them being one to the effect the he had seen her mistress swept out to sea while was made to find the body, and the lifestations all along the coast were instructed to keep a sharp lookout for anything that would prov inclusively that the girl had been drowned. police, however, declined decisively to believe the drowning story, and William F. King and James King, the girl's brothers, determined upon horough investigation. With the assistance of Deputy Chief Cortright and S. Christle Mead and Corwine, of the Merchants' Association, they finally succeeded in securing enough evidence to convince them that Miss King ws

It was first learned from a fr ad of the girl that while she was at a house party near Glen-Falls, which was given from the 3d to the 18th of last month. Miss King had had a large quantit of extra clothing sent to her. This clothing she subsequently sent to her home in this city, telling her family that it belonged to a friend. ing was packed into two trunks and was later secretly shipped by her to Philadelphia. It was also discovered that Miss King when she went to Cone Island carried with her a large sum of money, said to be nearly \$1,000. This money had been given to her in small amounts by her mother and the mem pers of her family at various times, and she had saved it. She also had a considerable amount of

AFRAID OF A DISTASTEFUL MATCH

According to a friend of the family who spoke of the case yesterday, a Mr. Emerson, who lives at Glens Falls, had been for a long time of marrying Miss King, and her father favored this match, notwithstanding the fact that his daughter was in love with Mr. Chamberlain. Louise King, knowing that he was determined to have her marry against her own inclinations, in consequence determined to leave her family altoast her for some time, and decided to go to Europ ipon her voice for her future means of livelihood. Her brothers had never heard anything of the matrimonial plans that had been going on in the household, and Miss King had made no effort to

existed between the brothers and the sist the fact that they have been untiring in their efforts to trace her, it is one of the remarkable those who could have advised her Miss King left her home. It was learned yesterday that she has In the letter Miss King said that she was tian Association, in Philadelphia.

Mr. Chamberlain called on Mr. Corwine on Friday orning and informed him of the letter he had other the best thing would be for them to be once, and it was determined to go a Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to her t meet him at the Broad-st. station at 6 o'clock on the 4 o'clock train. They found Miss King wait New-York. They arrived here at 9:45 o'clock on Friday nigh

In the mean time William F. King had been in-In the mean time William F. King had been informed, and arrangements had been made for the
marriage ceremony to take piace in a private
parlor of the Waldorf-Astoria. The Rev. Charles
Martin Niles, rector of St. Paul's Church, Sing
Sing, who had officiated at the funeral of William
F. King's daughter, Miss Sarah Kneeland King,
was sent for, and performed the marriage ceremeny. The bride was given away by William F. Mr. Chamberlain's mother was in the city, but she was not communicated with and was not present at the wedding. The bride's father and mothwere likewise absent, the only members of the family present being James King and William F

R. Corwine, of the Merchants' Association, speak-ing in behalf of William F. King, announcing the marriage of Miss King and summing up the details of the case. In this statement it was said that when she left the beach at Coney Island on Sunday afternoon, September 11, Miss King proceeded direct to Philadelphia, going to the Bellevue Hotel, where she registered as "Mrs. Owens." She had previously sent away, unknown to her family, two large trunks full of clothing. These had been expressed to the Bellevue Hotel on the Saturday preceding her disappearance. She remained at the Bellevue Hotel until Tuesday morning, September 13, when she sent her trunks to the Broad-st. station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, using an outside expressman for that purpose. She inter went to the railway station and obtained her trunks, and by another expressman sent them to the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, where she registered as "Mrs. Crittendon, of Boston." On Wednesday. September 14, she left the hotel, and went to the home of the Young Women's Christian Association, Philadelphia, at Nineteenth and Arch sts., where she lived under the care of the matron and her aids until she came to New-York late on Friday evening. Her trunks she left at the Hotel Walton, telling the people there that she would send for them in a few days. She took with her, however, a handbag, which was in one of her trunks, and in which she packed enough clothing to last for a few days.

TRACED BY HANDWRITING. direct to Philadelphia, going to the Bellevue Hotel

TRACED BY HANDWRITING.

According to Mr. Corwine's statement, Miss King and her trunks had been traced to the Hotel Walton, where her handwriting on the register of the hotel was recognized, but at that point all trace of her was temporarily lost. When she was again found Mr. Corwine left this city with Mr. Cham-

of her was temporarily lost. When she was again found Mr. Corwine left this city with Mr. Chamberlain, whom Miss King wanted to marry and who, Mr. Corwine said, wanted to marry Miss King. They arrived in Philadelphia at 6 o'clock, and arrangements for the marriage were at once made and carried out.

"So far as the disappearance itself is concerned," said Mr. Corwine yesterday, "it has been cleared up. When Miss King went to the beach that Sunday afternoon in company with her maid, she wore some extra clothing, taking with her some extra griments unknown to the maid e family, and when she sent her maid away to get a room and array herself in a bathing suit she seized that opportunity to make the change, wearing the bathing suit as underwear, and then went directly to Philadelphia. So far as the cause of the disappearance is concerned, it is still a mystery. Had she desired to marry Mr. Chamberlain, as she did desire to, as subsequent events have developed, she could have done so. He occupies a responsible place in the community, is a man of education, good social standing, earns a good income and is absolutely and entirely independent. There were, however, the girl states, other causes which made her home not pleasant, and which so influenced her that she yielded to the desire which had come into her mind to set away from home and hide herself completely, not only from her family, but from her friends and acquaintances, who are now ready to stand by her.

"She is married to the man whom she wanted to marry and this man undoubtedly wanted to marry her. That is all there is to the matter, and, so far as possible, we desire to close the incident with this statement of fact, for which statement her family will stand sponsor."

A GIRL OF RESOURCE. The means by which Miss King conveyed the

impression that she had been drowned are by no means the least interesting feature of the case and indicate that she is not without resources for taking care of herself. When asked how she had managed this, she explained that she had worn an extra skirt and shirt waist when she

went to the beach, and she also had on two pairs of stockings and had concealed in her bodice a necktie, collar, small had and other articles. She wore low shoes. After her maid had left her in the bathing pavillon she put on the extra clothes over her bathing suit and left the other clothes behind. She could not give any satisfactory explanation of her conduct, she said, as she thad been acting like an automaton all the time. She had intended to go to Europe, and thought of taking passage on the Switzerland, which sailed from Philadelphia last Wednesday.

As all of the ocean steamers have been searched for Miss King, she would, of course, have been found had she done this. It is a peculiar fact that after leaving Philadelphia the Switzerland had to put in to New-York for repairs and a second search was made of her.

It was said yesterday that the newly married couple had gone to Mr. Chamberlain is an official of the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

"THE ARENA" SUSPENDS.

OCTOBER NUMBER OF THIS MONTHLY REVIEW

WILL NOT APPEAR.

Boston, Sept. 24.-The publishers of "The Arena"

October number will not appear. It has been the

only high-class review supporting the interests

zine was bought by some New-York men in Jan

uary, 1857, when it was disposed of at an auction

ale by the receivers. A week ago the owners de

cided to suspend publication. Several offers fo

that this may mean that it is hoped to resume pub

lication in the campaign of 1900. All the employed

CONSTABLE CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Somerville, N. J., Sept. 24 (Special).-A big sensa-

tion was caused in Millstone to-day, when it became

known that on the previous evening the town con-

stable, William Wallace, had been arrested by De

Jall, at Somerville, charged with being a member

of the gang who on the night of September 16

ound and robbed the watchman and then blew

pen the safe in the Pennsylvania Railroad station

large bottling business in the town. He tried all

THE FOUR NEW MONITORS.

NOW AFLOAT.

Washington, Sept. 24 (Special).-Radical advanced

modern fighting machinery will be presented t

lescription of which appeared in The Tribune yes

distinctly American, and there are many who re-

gard them as the test all-round warships yet de-

The United States revolutionized naval construc-

The monitor principle has always been

'The Arena" was founded in 1889 by Benjamin O.

magazine have decided to stop its issue, and th

respective stations. Short addresses were made by Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson, of Philadel-phia: Past Grand Sire Charles M. Busbee, of North Carolina, and others.

SHIPPING SILVER BULLION WEST.

TRAINLOAD OF TEN MILLION OUNCES TO BE SENT FROM PHILADELPHIA TO

SAN FRANCISCO.

Chicago, Sept. 24.-"The Tribune" says that a train bearing ten million ounces of silver builion from Philadelphia to San Francisco is soon to mark a new era in the Federal Government's method of transporting the precious metal between its mints. It has been known for some time that such a great shipment was in contemplation, and the appearance Department in Chicago was for the purpose of making definite arrangements. Mr. was in consultation with the Western railroad officials, and the shipment is to be made on a special fast freight train, guarded by Federal soldiers and detectives. It is supposed that hereafter freight and not express will be the method of ship-The Philadelphia Mint is being run to its full

capacity coining gold-both foreign and domesticwhich has been pouring in at a surprising rate, and the intention is to transfer ten million ounces of System silver to the Pacific Cor.st. This amount means over three hundred tons, or fifteen average caroads. The express charges on any such quantity at anything like schedule rates would be an item to figure on saving.

The movement of the silver by freight instead of express is considered feasible. The danger of rob-

bery, it is believed, could be practically eliminated by having the silver put up in one thousand-ounce bars and by the employment of a detail of soldiers to accompany the train. An ordinary wreck could

"The Arena" was founded in 1839 by Benjamin O. Flower, who was the editor. It was especially devoted to the discussion of social, economical, ethical, religious, literary and educational problems, the symposium form being a favorite one for bringing our both advanced and conservative views. Many brilliant contributions appeared in its pages. In the campaign of 1866 it became enthisiastic for Bryan and free silver, and after the election the company publishing it became insolvent. When the company manual contributions of the company contribution of the company contribution of the company contribution of the company of the contribution of the business manager, C. Sheldon Smart, were arrested in February, 197, at the instance of one of the stockholders, H. D. Campbell, employed as a binder by the company, who charged them with securing money and work from him under false pretences. to accompany the train. An ordinary wreck could cause no loss with thousand-ounce bars. About the only contingency which the officials think could arise would be that of the train going through a bridge into a Western river. But that chance is too remote to be too seriously considered.

"I do not care to talk about the sliver shipment proposition," Mr. Vanderlip said. "It is known that such a shipment is contemplated, and it is also true that I have been in consultation with some Western railroad freight people. I do not care to say whether or not the feasibility of shipment by freight was discussed. My mission here, aslie from the enjoyment of a few days' vacation, has to do with looking into Central Pacific Railroad affairs and with investigation of some undecided bond allotments. The Central Pacific settlement, of course, is pending, and there is certain necessary information which can be secured here better than anywhere else." ective George D. Totten and taken to the County

HORSE RESCUED FROM A DITCH.

A DERRICK, BUT LABORERS QUICKLY

large pottling business in the town. He tried all to-day, however, to secure bondsmen for the sum of \$2,000, but failed, and he will spend the night in the County Jail. Jeremiah Washington, Thomas Wright and Thomas Shine, three well-known young men of Millstone, who were placed under \$1,000 honds and committed to the County Jail last Tuesday charged with taking part in the assault and robbery of the watchman, Jones, were rearrested to-day on the charge of robbing the Pennsylvania Railroad station at East Millstone, and their bail was increased to \$2,000. ditch in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon was attended by considerable excitement, and caused a blockade of the uptown cablecars for some time. The rescue of the animal was finally effected by a few practical laborers employed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company after the uniformed employes of the Bergh Society had acknowledged defeat, despite the fact that they had used their most elaborate theories and a wagon-load of apparatus. Early yesterday morning there was a break in a THEY WILL BE FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY

large water main at the junction of Twenty-fourthst. and Broadway, and the worst street washout in that locality resulted. The disastrous work of the rushing water was not apparent at first, owing to the asphalt pavement. The asphalt, the four new harbor defence monitors, a detailed however, was merely the roof of a huge cave, and of the water was to deepen the trench constructed parallel with the car tracks by the Metro Street Railway Company for the reception of electrical conduits, to about three times its intended depth. It was into this ditch that the horse fell. Just before 3 o'clock a hansom cab came up tion and methods in 186; and it has been revolu-tionizing them ever since. It is true, other na-

PAVEMENTS OF HARD WOOD. AUSTRALIA GREATLY PLEASED WITH

DELPHIA CITY COUNCILS. From The Philadelphia Ledger.

AN ELABORATE REPORT MADE TO THE PHILA-

THEM.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The report on street pavements of Australian hard wood, prepared by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and sent to City Councils recently, is a very comprehensive review of the subject, and contains much information secured direct from the officials of Australian cities. The report indicates that pavements of blocks of native hard wood, carefully laid on a concrete base, are considered in Australia much superior to pavements of stone, brick or asphalt. Up to the present time the form of wood pavements best known in American cities has been one of roughly cut blocks, loosely laid on a soft foundation. This pavement has been very unsatisfactory, and has aiready been discarded by nearly all of the larger cities, but the form of wood paving treated of by the Commercial Museum's report is one by which blocks of very hard wood, carefully cut by machinery to a uniform size, are closely laid on a foundation of concrete.

This form of paving has received tests of about eighteen years, under all kinds of traffic in the principal cities of Australia, where it has proved so satisfactory that all the larger Australian cities are now using it more than any other form of pavement, and at least one city. Sydney, has discarded all other forms in favor of the hardwood system.

During the last ten years a number of experi-

Ourng the last ten years a number of experi-ments have been made with this pavement in Eu-ropean cities, but the blocks have not free down for a sufficient length of time to arrive St a very definite estimate of their durability. In the United States there is but one example of a street paved with Australian hard wood, namely, Twentieth-st, between Broadway and Fifth-ave, New-York City.

This stretch of pavement was laid about two years ago.

EUCALYPTUS CHIEFLY USED,
The wood used in greatest quantities for hardwood pavements has been taken from the different species of the Eucalyptus or gum. It is of interest to note that nearly all of the several species of this wood are heavier than many metals. The average cost of laying hardwood pavements in Sydney, Australia, is from \$312 to \$3.26 per square yard. From this it may be seen that the cost of the pavement is not far from that of asphalt, the price of which averages in the United States about \$3.20 and the average in the United States about \$3.20 and a square yard.

In Australia the maximum life of a well-laid hardwood pavement has been estimated at about fifty years. This estimate, however, includes the possibility of taking up the blocks at intervals of about fifteen years and running them through a swentill, in order to bring them again to a uniform size. Sample blocks taken from some of the busiest streets in Sydney, at the request of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, showed a loss of from one-quarter to one-third of an inch in ten or twelve years' wear.

Sydney has a population of about \$5,000, and the traffic of the streets is exceedingly heavy. There are now fourteen miles of hardwood paving the Sydney, including the principal streets, and these under heavy traffic. The report gives full particulars as to the method of laying the blocks, treating them to boiling tar and pitch, and covering the surface of the pavement with a similar solution.

Some of the advantages claimed for the hardwood pavement are the reduction of noise to minimum; while it is a little greater than on the best asphalt street. It is at most of a slight rumbiling nature. The slight elasticity of the wood breaks the shock caused by wheels striking an elevation or dropping from it, and this classicity, too, is an enormous saving to norsefiesh. Wood pavements reflect less that there is little contraction or expansion caused by wet or dry weather.

EASIER FOR LOADED TR

EASIER FOR LOADED TRUCKS.

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One other important advantage of hardwood pavements is touched upon by Colonel George W. Beil United States Consul at Sydney, who speaks of the ponderous loads hauled through the streets of the city by one, two or more horses. Colonel Bell says that he is satisfied that a given force will haul on a well-kept wood pavement fully 8 per cent more than on the best asphalt street.

In order to arrive at a more impartial opinion than would be obtained from any business houses interested in hardwood timber, some of the principal officials in ach of the Australian colonies were addressed. The Commercial Museum's report contains the replies to a series of inquiries sent to the city surveyors of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelatic and other cities, all of whom declared that the hard woods of Australia are superior for street paving to any other materials. The report also contains a list of the principal cities in England which have used hardwood pavements, and the opinion of their officials as to its durability. These opinions differ, but all speak in high terms of well-laid hardwood pavements.

The block of Australian wood paving in New-

which have used hardwood pavements, and the opinion of their officials as to its durability. These opinions differ, but all speak in high terms of well-laid hardwood pavements.

The block of Australian wood paving in New-York City, says Colonel George Waring, recently chief of the Street-Cleaning Department, is in many ways like asphalt. It is as clean a material as is used in New-York Under certain conditions it is sippery, but Colonel Waring thinks this would only require a certain amount of sanding to make it satisfactory. The unanimous opinion of the tenants on the properties adjoining the block paved with hard wood in New-York seems to be that it presents an excellent surface, but is too slippery in wet weather to be desirable for heavy traffic. It should be mentioned, however, that the frequent sanding regarded as necessary in Australia and Europe, in order that a certain amount of grit may work into the surface of the wood, has not been properly attended to in New-York City.

The report discusses at some length the probable cost of Austrulian hardwood paving in the United States in comparison with the pavements used at present, and the conclusion is reached that the first cost would not greatly exceed that in Sydney. While the freight charges from Australia, and that cement, tar, pitch, gravel and other materials are cheaper in the United States.

A RECENT VISIT OF AN INSPECTOR WHO INTRO-

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

After travelling five thousand miles through the interior of Alaska, establishing seven new post-offices on the Yukon River and six others on the coast and in Southeastern Alaska, Postoffice Inspector John P. Clum, who went north from Seattle last March to reorganize the United States postal services in the Far North, has returned to this city. He was one of the passengers on the City of Topeka, which arrived from Juneau last night. Since leaving Seattle Inspector Clum has travelled altogether ten thousand miles in the performance of his duties. Over one thousand miles of the distance was made on the Upper Yukon in a Peterborough cance, accompanied only by his son, a young man twenty years of age.

Inspector Clum describes in an interesting manner his rapid-transit system of postoffice establishment. It is something new in the history of the postal service of the Nation. The Government at Washington had at length awakened to the fact that the conditions in Alaska consequent upon the discovery of the imparalleled riches of the Klondike had never been duplicated. To meet these conditions inscenter Clum was sent into the fact that the conditions in Alaska consequent upon the discovery of the imparalleled riches of the Klondike had never been duplicated. To meet these conditions inscenter Clum was sent into the fact that the conditions in the Alaska consequent upon the Vikon. One summer the would-be postmaster would receive his appointment, with his official bond in blank, with instructions to fill it out and return it in order to receive his commission. Some time in the third summer the postmaster's commission would arrive. By that time, the tradition of the Government goes, the new postmaster's commission would arrive by bears, died of old age or scurvy, or have left the country. The system was not brilliantly successful.

But Inspector Clum changed all that. In a compact form he carried with him to Alaska complete outfits for the establishment of postoffices. Besides postoff

the entire authority usually exercised by the Fresident, with the advice of a score of subordinates and the direction of Congressmen of all kinds of politics.

The new system worked like a charm, Inspector Clum says. What had formerly taken three years was accomplished in almost a few minutes. It is a fact vouched for by Inspector Clum that one Yukon postoffice was established ready for business in twenty minutes. The little steamer merely showed her nose against the bank, the inspector jumped ashore, selected a likely looking citizen, and made him postmaster, almost willy-nilly. Almost before the population of the town could assemble to look on and wonder, the new postmaster was left standing by his little heap of office paraphernalia, duly commissioned and sworn, while the inspector sailed away down the river. The operation, which had included even the naming of the office, was complete.

After establishing the service in Wrangle, Skarusy, Dyea. Pyramid Harbor, Haines Mission, and inspecting the offices already established in Southeastern Alaska, Inspector Clum proceeded to establish offices at Cahon City and Sheep Camp. This took until late in May. On May 20 his plonnering began. Over the Chilkoot Pass he and his son, H. W. Clum, took their eighteen-foot cance, weighing but one hundred pounds, and about one thousand pounds of provisions and postoffice supplies. From Lindeman down to Circle City the cance was their home. In twenty-four days they made the journey of nearly one thousand miles, stopping two days at Dawson. It was a trip full of interest and peril, but was accomplished without accident to their little craft.

After leaving Dawson the work of establishing offices began. Eagle City was the first, at the mouth of Mission Creek, one hundred miles below Dawson. Next followed Star, at the mouth of Seven'y-Mile, and then Circle—ity was reached. Here there was already an office. At this point to the provisions creek, one hundred miles below Dawson. Next followed Star, at the mouth of the same name, and A

EUCALYPTUS CHIEFLY USED.

OPENING POSTOFFICES IN ALASKA.

DUCED A NEW SYSTEM.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer,

Judge—You say the defendant turned and whistled to the dog. What followed? Intelligent Witness—The dog.—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

UNITED STATES MONITORS ARKANSAS, CONNECTICUT, FLORIDA AND WYOMING. tions have been progressing more rapidly numerically, but scientifically, in hulls, machinery and armaments, the United States naval constructors have again set the pace of the world. The experiences of the war with Spain have suggested new by the earth, the driver being pliched onto the suggested onto the carth, the driver being pliched onto the suggested onto the carth, the driver being pliched onto the suggested onto the carth, the driver being pliched onto the suggested onto the carth, the driver being pliched onto the suggested on the carth, the driver being pliched onto the suggested on the carth, the driver being pliched onto the suggested on the carth, the driver being pliched onto the suggested on the carth, the driver being pliched onto the carth, the driver of the carth, the suggested in the carth, the driver being pliched onto the carth, the driver being pliched onto the carth, the driver of the carth, the suggested in the carth, the driver of the carth, and suddenly the carth, the driver of the carth, and suddenly the carth, the driver being pliched onto the carth, the driver of the carth, the driver of the carth, and the carth, the driver of the carth, and the carth, the driver being pliched onto the carth, the driver of the carth, the driver of the carth, the driver of the carth, and the carth, the driver of the carth, the driver of the carth, and the carth, the driver of the carth, the driver of the carth, the driver of the carth, and the carth, the driver of the carth, and the carth, the driver of the carth,

ences of the war with Spain have suggested new departures. The ships of the future additions to the American Navy will be a marked advance departures.

to the American Navy will be a marked advance
on former designs.

The act of Congress appropriating for the naval
service for the fiscal year ending June 39, 1899, under
"Increase of the Navy," referring to the four harbor defence vessels of the monitor type, limits the
cost of these vessels to \$1,000,000 cach. The limit
of time of completion is twenty-seven months, with
penalties from \$300 to \$600 a day for failure.

CAPTAIN KILLED ON HIS YACHT.

Sausalito, Cal., Sept. 24.—Captain Brooks, of the yacht Chispa, which was anchored in the stream opposite this town, was murdered at 1:45 o'clock this morning by two bay pirates. They boarded the reasel, evidently believing it to be without a watchman, and plundered the lockers, and were about ready to pull ashere in a small boat when Captain Brooks and a companion, who had been asleep in the cabin, were aroused and made their appearthe cabin, were aroused and made their appearance on deck. A desperate fight ensued, in which Captain Brooks was killed, and the other man, whose name has not been learned, was wounded. The murderers then made their escape, pulling toward the shore in the darkness, Captain Brooks was a well-known citizen, having been for twenty years in the employ of Isador Gutte, a prominent insurance man and commodore of the yacht club having its headquarters here. The men who committed the crime seem to have made good their escape. There is no clew to their identity.

KILLED POLICEMAN WHO ARRESTED HIM. Chicago, Sept. 24.-Clarence White, who figured in the Marshall murder, shot and instantly killed

Policeman Tuxford this afternoon just after the latter had arrested White for burglary. The police had been summoned by telephone to a house on Thirty-sixth-st., which White and a companion Thirty-sixth-st., which White and a companion named Ryan had broken into. As Tuxford waiked in the front door he encountered White. The officer grasped White by the arm, but the latter drew a revolver, and, placing it against Tuxford's stomach, fired. White then attempted to escape through the rear door, but was captured by the officers stationed there. White has a long criminal record.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET. Fall River, Mass., Sept. 24 (Special).-Reports

from the brokers show that prices of print cloths have relapsed to a basis of 2 cents during the week, and even at that figure business is by no means brisk. Manufacturers are more ready to sell than they were last week, but buyers are not numerous, and the total sales will not equal the production; some say they are no more than a hundred thousand pleces. Deliverles on previous contracts will, however, take care of the greater part of the output, which has been slightly less than normal, owing to the Border City strike and to changes which are being made at the Bourne mill. The strike at the Border City may last some time, as neither side will concede anything, and each intends to hold out. brisk. Manufacturers are more ready to sell than

SESSIONS OF GRAND LODGE, I. O. O. F., END Boston, Mass., Sept. 24.-At the closing session of the Supreme Lodge, I. O. O. F., in Copley Hall, this morning, it was voted not to publish the decisions of the Grand Sire hereafter between the sessions of the Grand Lodge.

It was voted that the Patriarchs Militant be denied the right to parade unless they are in good standing. It was voted not to grant any licenses in the future to any accident or insurance companies to do business in the name of the order.

The new officers were publicly installed in their

pald no attention to the signal, and suddenly the horse disappeared and seemed to be swallowed up by the earth, the driver being pitched onto the pavement. The horse landed squarely on his hoofs, and his head was two feet below the pavement. A crowd quickly gathered about the place. Policeman Schlottman, of the Broadway Squad, tied a blanket about the head of the horse, and the Berah Society was informed. The employees of the society soon arrived with a derrick and other apparatus.

Laborers from surrounding places advocated the building of an inclined plane, but the Bergh men ridiculed the idea. After trying to use the derrick in face of the kicking of the horse, the derrick came down with a crash when the horse was almost on the pavement, and the animal dropped back into the ditch again. The laborers of the street railway company then set to work. They built an inclined plane and led the horse out in a jiffy. The Bergh Society men hastily gathered up their apparatus and got away amid the jeers of the crowd. The horse had only a slight scratch on the flank.

THE GROCERS' FOOD SHOW. Work will begin at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday on the next big show, the Groceries Exhibition. Manager Callahan will have the floor of the amphitheatre marked out, and the New-York Retail Grocers' Union will be ready for exhibitors, decorators and carpenters. The central exhibit, and many other large ones, will be entirely new in design. The building of the big ovens and placing of machinery in the bakers' department will begin promptly, that everything may be in shape for the opening on Monday evening, October 3. A model kitchen, in the Concert Hall, will be used in the cooking lectures and demonstrations.

HARD FARE IN THE CIVIL WAR. From The Kansas City Journal.

From The Kansas City Journal.

The Kansas press is filled with reminiscences from oid soldiers who compare the alleged hardships of this war with the real hardships of the Civil War. Comrade J. S. Wheeler, of Paola, tells in "The Miami Republican" of the sufferings of the Union troops in the campaigns in Mississippi. At one time his brigade lived for three weeks on ear corn, which they found in the fields or drew from the forage department. One day his regiment organized a strike, and went down to General A. J. Smith's headquarters, where they formed about and commenced to bray like mules. They brayed so loud that the real mules in a neighboring corral joined in, and Smith came running from his tent to see what the disturbance was all about. When the General appeared the men all shouted, "Hardtack, hardtack, or more corn!" Without a word the General returned to his tent and then reappeared with two ears of corn, which he offered to the men, saying: "That is what I am living on." The regiment gave three cheers for "Old A. J." and went away to fill up on Tennessee River water.

A MYSTERY OF THE WIRES. St. Louis correspondence of The Chicago Inter

St. Louis correspondence of The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Telegraphic communication between St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago was cut off for a short time to-day by a mysterious electrical disturbance which telegraphers, for some unknown reason, connect with the aurora borealls. Electrician E. C. Bartlett, of the Postal Telegraph Company, said the trouble was caused by heavy currents of electricity traversing the earth.

"The trouble is of rare occurrence," he said, "and never lasts long, but it causes much disturbance while it is going on. The currents attack all wires that form parts of ground circuits, and nullify entirely the electricity that is sent over them by artificial means. The only way the currents can be avoided is to couple two wires at each end, forming a metallic circuit. "The disturbance usually ceases as suddenly as it begins. I don't know why it is called aurora borealis, unless it is that the northern lights are thought to have some relation with the ground currents. A peculiar thing about the currents is that they affect only wires running parallel to them."